WHOLE NO. 6733.

MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

## HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

THREE GOVERNORS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Hudson and East Rivers on Fire.

Tour Through Brooklyn and Jersey City by the Governors of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and the Legislative Committees—Inspection of the Piers—Visit to the Navy Yard—Meeting at the Astor House—Spicy Debate, &c., &c.

rding to previous appointment, the Committees of the Senate and Assembly of this State on Commerce and Navigation, left Albany on Tuesday afternoon and arrived here last evening. They were accompanied by Gov. Clark, Mr. Leavenworth, Secretary of State ; Mr. Cook, Comptroller ; Mr. Spaulding, State Treasur er, and Mr. Clark, State Engineer; together with the following named members of the Legislature :-Messra Brooks, Dickinson, Pratt, Hutchings, Rhodes Green, Davis, Jimmerson, Whitney and Coleman. They were joised by Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, and the following named members of the Legislature of that State:—Messrs. Hoxey, Bonnel, Homes, Lafferton, Board and Miles. Governor Dutton, of Con-

Invitations had been issued to a large number of per sons to meet these officials at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The circulars were signed by Mr. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, the gentleman who gives us so much information about the weather and other scientific subjects. At the appointed hour there was a pretty good number of well known citizens at the House. The City Hall was decorated with flags, in honor of the Governor's visit, and the Mayor of the city was present to give him a sort of semi-official welcome. Capt. Hudson, of the United States Navy, and Capt. Boorman, Commandant of the naval station at Brooklyn, were also present; also Peter

There was no formal reception or speeches at this time. After an hour or so spent in conversation, the party took carriages, and proceeded to Brooklyn to examine the harbor encroachments. Governors Clark and Price, and Captains Boorman and Hudson, rode in the others followed. Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, accompanied the party, Mr. Meriam acting as guide and general su-

The party first visited the Navy Yard, where the marine corps was turned out, and paid the Governors the bonor of a salute when they entered the yard. A salute of twenty-one guns was also fired from the receiving

Captain Boorman pointed out to the committees the pier of Mr. Ruggies, who claims a water front of six hundred feet in front of the Navy Yard. If Mr. Ruggles claim is allowed, and be proceeds to fill it up, the useful-

claim is allowed, and he proceeds to fill it up, the usefulmess of the Yard would be destroyed forever, as no vessels could be launched from either ship house. His pure
extends beyond the line of the Navy Yard wall.

The party then visited the frigates Sabme and Nisgara
—on the stocks—the Dry Dock and other points of interest, and then left the Yard, receiving another salute
from the marine corps as they departed.

The pier of Mr. Ruggles and that of the gas company
were then visited. It is claimed that these are encroachments entirely for private benefit, and that\*no commercial good can result from them. The tide sweeps around
the head of this pier with the rapidity of a mil race. It
was stated by one of the naval gentlemen that when he
was a midshipman be found no difficulty in pulling
against the tide in the East river, but that when he returned here as a commander, two years ago, he found

was a tated by one of the naval gentlemen that when he was a midshipman he found no difficulty in pulling against the tide in the East river, but that when he returned here as a commander, two years ago, he found it almost impossible for a stout boat's crew to make any headway against it.

Several other points on this side, where encroachments have been made, were examined by the committee, one near the Gouverneur street ferry, and another near Catherine ferry. Mr. Wetmore's iron yard has a pir attached which has an extent of 125 feet. The owner stated that according to law he could carry it much farther. The attention of the committee was directed to a point sear the Atlantic docks, and we have no doubt that they could have visited many other places, but the effect of the bitterly cold air began to be perceptible, and the party got en route for the New York side. The investigations were conducted fairly and impartially, the Governors and bonorable gentlemen faced the weather like martyrs and patriots, as we have no doubt they are. Paddling about navy yards gas works inmer yards and so forth, is not very amusing with the their mometer below thirty.

Their trials, however, were not over. After New York had been reached Jersey City was visited, and the whole party promenated down to the end of a very long pier, just finished by the New Jersey transportation company. This is an encreachment of more than one thousand feet from the original shore line, and the Jerseymen want to gauge their shore by it.

There was no public demonstration (except at the Navy Yard,) in Brooklyn, or Jersey City, in honor of the intriguished visitors. Business went on in precisely the same manner as it goes on always. A few little boys were anxious to see the Governor, but not a cheer or sign of welcome, or recognition, was raised.

The Astor House was reached again at half-past four, after a great deal of riding, walking, and taking, but no sating or dinking. A mere hungry set of honorable scallement than yesterday's party, could not ea

od champagne for every honorable gentleman who t. Some of the Maine law members, it is said, sed no especial enmity against Charles Heudsieck, though he is a foreigner, his brand was adopted or three "Hindoos." There was plenty of eat-

two or three 'Hindoos,' above
two or

An impromptu meeting took place in one of the partors, atter dinuct.

Senator Buooza said he had been requested by several reattered meeting to order. He regretted that they were not present to speak for themselves; but they were so much immersed in business that they found it impossible. He (Senator Brooks) was fully assured that the distinguished assembly before him, including as it did gentlemen of high official positions—three Chief Magistrates of States—members of the Legislature of two States, and others—world not be unawars of the great importance of the commerce of New York, not only to its own citizens but to those of other States. Connecticut is bound to us by and sed by see, and New Jersey is attached to us by the strongest tie. To these as well as to other States, New York is a great commercial deport. He (Mr. Brooks) was aware that there was a difference of opinion, in a political point of view, as to how projects for the impovements of rivers and harbors should be carried out. Some believe that they should be paid for by the federal government; eithers adhere to the doctrine, that the several States should carry out their own ideas on the ubject; while there is still another class which holds hat the local authorities should do the work. Without ouching upon either of these disputed theories, he could honestly, and fairly and legally, to impove the average of the countered and prosperity of the Inton.

There was an ominous silence of half a minute or so, There was an ominous silence of half a minute or so,

nion.

There was an ominous silence of half a minute or so, then somebody whispered to Senator Brooks, who, im-pediately afterwards "took the liberty of moving that overnor Clark be requested to act as President of this

reting."
The motion was carried, and Senator WHITNEY con-ucted the Governor to the chair.
Governor CLARK said—Gentlemen: I thank you for the onor you have done me in calling me to fill the clair a this occasion. I am not able to do justice to you, at will endeavor to do as well as possible.

Hoa. Measra, Jimmerson, Seymour, and Hoxey were somen Secretaries.

Hon. Messra. Jimnerson, Feymour, and Hoxey were seen Secretaries.

Governer Prices rose and said—Mr. Chairman: I premium that I am expected to respond for what the honnitoman who last had the floor has said in reference. New Jersey. The people of New Jersey feel that it importance of the commerce of New York—they feel that it commerce which is concentrated here is of the highest importance of the commerce of New York—they feel that it commerce which is concentrated here is of the highest importance of an unobstructed outlet for this commerce at andy Hook. New Jersey has a water line of great andy Hook. New Jersey has a water line of great andy Hook. New Jersey has a water line of great andy Hook. New Jersey has a water line of great on the other than the seem of great city. Of se commerce which is herea ter to come here we Jersey must have a large portion. And a wish to avoid the errors which the people of New Jersey must have a large portion. And a wish to avoid the errors which the people of New attents advantages in the best manner, and we are ready promote and second any legislation which may be in ated in New York for the purpose of defending water issues on the rivers, and for the improving of the title and that he had read the bill now before the Legis ture of New York, and that he approved of it. He ought he could say, for the people of New Jersey, at they were in favor of some legislation to prevent rither encreachments on the river, and to improve the life of the harbor. Although they were secondary to w York, both in the power and the benefit to be revised yet they would concur readily and cheerfully in ery project for such improvement.

Governor Dutrox, of Connecticut—It may not seem at effrst view that the State which I have the honor to resent here would take any great interest in the question lich has brought this assembly together. But Connectic it is a part of this Union, and whatever affects the interest of necticut. She has a direct interest in the preservan of the harbor of New York—one of t

produce as much; but of what use is all this agricultural wealth unless it can be carried abroad by commerce. Railroads carry our products and our manufactures to the great city, and from thence they are distributed to all parts of the world. Connecticut is distinguished for its manufactured articles, which are brought to New York, and from thence conveyed to all parts of the globe. Therefore, the people of Connecticut have the liveliest interest in the improvement of your harbor. We should not be astisfied with to-day—we should look forward and see what the next century will bring forth. The rivers may be large enough for the commerce now, but before many years New York will be ten times as large, and have ten times the amount of commerce that she has now. Governor Dutton, in concluding, hoped that some measures would be taken to improve the harbor of this city, the vast depot of the commerce of the Western World.

Hon. E. W. Leavenworm, Secretary of State, said that the subject was one that needed careful consideration. Three things, however, ought to be done. He was in favor of passing the bill introduced last winter fixing the limits of New York harbor. It should be staked out, as it were, at once, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and the bounds thus fixed should be for all time. The present encroachments, with one or two exceptions, were not dangerous. If what Mr. Weimore said was true, the law ought to be repealed by which be had a right to extend his piers, and an act passed for bidding any further encroachments.

Hon. Mr. Hoxay, of the New Jersey Legislature, said he was warmly in favor of stating out New York harbor as proposed by the honorable gentleman who had preceded him. The people of New Jersey were all in favor of it. They had made no encroachments on the North river, and they would not. He desired to direct the attention of the meeting to the fact that the building of a pier on the northwest side of Staten Island hat the effect of diverting the channel toward the New York and the eff

Brooklyn's Mr. Rhouss.—The gentleman has not answered my question. I am willing to settle this matter fairly, and in the Ruggles case to agree upon a compromise. A man's property should not be voted away without giving him any return.

Mr. Blust, of Brooklyn, desired to make a few remarks.

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Mr. BLUNT, of Brooklyn, desired to make a few remarks

Mr. RUNDES objected. The committee did not come here to hear the question argued. The members had a private understanding before they left Albany, that they were to come here and personally examine the matter, but not to hear arguments.

On motion, Mr. BLUNT was allowed to proceed. He said that the old per line amounted to nothing at all. It was rushed through at Albany and the line was drawn on the map as a schoolboy would draw it, without any regard to the current. In almost all the worst encroachments. (those of Mr. Ruggles and the gas company particularly.) the extensions had been made for private benefit, not for the benefit of commerce. Now it was proposed to build a street around Brooklyn, frinting the wharves, a measure which would ruin hundreds of warehouses for commercial purposes.

Mr. BACKUS, of Brooklyn, rose to speak.

Mr. RHONES positively objected

Fenator Dichinson, (warmly)—I should like to ask what we came here for, unless it was for information. I think the gentleman ought to be heard. I think that we should get all the information we can upon the subject from those gentlemen who live near the spot, and who are 'amiliar with the facts. I came here to hear, not to be heard.

Senator BROOKS had never heard of any understanding among the committee as to what they should hear.

Mr. RHODES—I was so among the Assembly Commit te. We did not know that the renate Committee would be here, as they went over the same ground leat year, if they had supposed they were going to meet such did tinguished company they probably would not have come. If the matter was to be argued, he desired that proper persons should be present to speak for Brooklyn and he would auggest that the meeting he adjourned until the next day. He objected to hearing partisans speak on the other side.

Mr. RHODES—I did not receive my invitation from you.

issued.

Mr Rnopes-I did not receive my invitation from

Mr Rhodes—I did not receive my invitation from you.

Hos. Mr. Holman, of New Jersey, said a few words upon the general merits of the question.

Gov. Dutton said that it was improper for the committee to hear any argument upon the question as far as Brooklyn and New York interests were concerned. There was a bill, he understood, referred to this committee. Certain interests were involved, and the matter should not be heard unless both parties were faithy represented. It would be proper, to wever, to discuss the question on its general merits.

Senator Whitney said that the subject was one of such vast importance, not only to the State, but to the whole country, that the fullest expression of opinion should be allowed.

Mr. Backus had leave to proceed. He said that Brooklyn was willing to accept any fair adjustment of the difficulty. The State had once marked out lines, and now it was proposed to make new ones. What guarantee had the people of Brooklyn that the new lines would be any more permonent. This was the grand objection to

had the people of Brooklyn that the new lines would be any more permanent. This was the grand objection to the repeal. If there was some guaranty that the line would be a permanent one, Brooklyn would be found foremost in advocating its adoption.

Mr. BROOKS moved the following:—
Resolved, That the joint committees of the New York and New Jersey Legislatures be requested to consider what means shall be adopted to preserve the harbor of New York from further encroachments.

The resolution was adopted.

And then (nine o'clock) the meeting dissolved.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

SUIT FOR PASHIONABLE BOARD.

JAN. 31 - William H. Wilson against William A. Seeley.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is the assignee of Andrew Powell, to recover \$569, the value of seven week's board, and extras, furnished the defendant and his adopted daughter, Miss Matilda Cla rendon, formerly an actress at the Park theatre, at the house of Mr. Powell, at No. 186 West Thirtieth street commencing on the 9th of November last. A number of witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff, who alleged the occupation by defendant of three rooms on the second floor, and two parlors on the first floor, of the bouse in question. There was no dispute as to the occupancy of the rooms on the second floor, but the ex-clusive use of the lower parlors was denied by the defendant. The plaintiff's witnesses also testified that the table set by the assignor would favorably compare with

clusive use of the lower parlors was denied by the defendant. The plantiff's witnesses also testified that the table set by the assignor would favorably compare with those of the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, or those of any other hotel in the country. It was also shown, by receipts, that the value of such rooms and board would resaonably be from \$15 to \$90 per week. The defendant denied the value of the services, and set up that he and his adopted daughter had been enticed away from a place where they had previously borried, through the importunities of the assignor, Powell and his wife, and that they were then paying a much less price for equal or superior accommodations that Mrs. Powell had declared that pre c was no object, that she desired to act as a mether to the adopted daughter of the defendant, for whom she had a great regard, and that her society was the main inducement of Mrs. P. in asking her to remove. The defendant further set out as an offset, an order for \$60 which had been given on him by Mr. Powell, in favor of one Bancroft, which the defendant agreed to pay, if, upon the settlement of his account with the assignor, he should be found so much indebted.

MKCLERTH, Justice.—By reason of the high position held by the defendant, and the carnest and realous manner with which the cause was defended, I have given the various questions involved more than an ordinary variation of fact, that the rooms on the second story were occupied by defendant and his daughter, and I further find as a question of fact, that the rooms on the second story were occupied by defendant and his daughter, and I further find as a question of fact that the various eccentricities of conduct of the young lady, as developed by the testimony, occasioned more than ordinary trouble and inconvenience to the propictors of the house, for which they are entitled to be recompensed. I find, as a question of the board, which is testified to by several respectable and competent witnesses, on the part of plaintiff, to be foundant, but he

Progress of the Municipal Revolution.

BATEMENT OF THE BONR BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS—
THE MAYOR'S COMPLAINT BOOK—THE POLICE RE-

many attempts have been made, are now nearly all cra-dicated. Warrants were lately issued for the arrest of all those engaged in the business, and they have been fined or imprisoned. The ground where their operations were carried on has been entirely cleared of the boiling The Mayor, we understand, is also going to examine the milk making establishments of the city, and discover, i possible, and punish the fabricators of spurious milk The municipal reform goes on briskly. The following are the more important complaints entered on the books yes

terday.—

WHAT THE PROPLE SAY.

A lady complains that a drinking saloon in East Broadway, known as the Platform, is kept, where her husband is allowed to get drunk and equander his inheritance. That thakers' wagons and carts, of 19 Vandam street, obstruct the street.

That there is now landing at pier No. 8 North river, from ship Arnold Boninger, over two hundred paupers from Rotterdam.

That rails are left in front of No. 2 St. Peter's place by Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad, which have been there more than six months. The same nuisance exists at the corner of St. Peter's place and Bardlay street.

That a nuisance exists at the foot of Courtlandt street, from the existence of extensive operations of watch stuffers, cloth stuffers, and venders of obscene publications.

stuffers, cloth stuffers, and veoders of obscene publications.

That John Quin, corner of Fifty-sixth street and Third
avenue, endangers the lives and property of citizens by
blaving rocks in Fifty-second street without covering.

That there are no lights in Third avenue, between
Fifty-first and Fifty-seventh streets.

That there are open and sunken lots in West Thirtyfifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, where
water lies after heavy rains.

That boys, under the pretence of attending church at
the corner of Bidge and Grand streets, create a great
disturbance on Sundays.

That a signiboard in froct of 80 Broadway extends
eight or nine feet into the street, obstructs the view,
and is dangerous

WHAT THE POLICE SAY.

Second Ward.—Gas lamp in front of 214 Water street
not lit

Fifth Ward—Complaints that a vault cover of 67

Second Ward.—Gas lamp in front of 214 Water street not lit.

Fifth Ward.—Complaints that a vault cover of 67 Varick street was off, and several persons injured.

Fiftenth Ward.—Lamps not burning in front of 88 Amity street, 14 Clinton place, corner of Ninth street and Broadway, 653, 697, 754 and 793 Broadway, 224 Thompson street, in Washington square opposite. Thompson street, and opposite east of Washington place. Ward still encumbered with coal asker.

Sixteenth Ward.—Sidewalk of house 141 Sixteenth street and aperous. Bad holes in sidewalk opposite 295 Fighth avenue. The street at the corner of Fifteenth street and Seventh avenue caved in, and the sidewalk and street corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue in a bad condition.

Eighteenth Ward.—Lamps not lit in front of 29 West Twenty-first street, at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, and on the northwest corner of Second avenue and Eighteenth street.

Tecnticith Ward.—A large and dangerous excavation in the sidewalk at the foot of Thirtieth street, North river, also at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue. They require immediate attention.

Police Intelligence SHOOTING AFFRAY AT THE PIVE POINTS.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a fight took place at 140 Anthony streat, between two persons named Michael Lynch and Peter McCreaty, the former keeper of a groggery at the above place, in which the keeper of a groggery at the above place, in which the latter received some hard usage at the hands of the former. McCready, it is alleged, then drew a pistol loaded with powder only, and discharged the contents into the face of Lynch, wounding him slightly. The report of the pistol being heard by officer Coste, of the Sixth ward police, he hastened to the spot and a rested McCready, who was taken to the Sixth ward station house and locked up for the night. The injured man was also taken to the station house, and detained until this morning, when the matter will be lavestigated.

CHARGE OF USURY AGAINST A LOAN BROKER. loan broker named Charles Mason, alias Sturgis, alias Brown, was arrested yesterday by officer Ross, of the record district police court, charged, on the com-plaint of Pietro Saracco, with having received and exact-ed 6 per cent per month as interest on loans effected at his office by the complainant. The complainant states that the accused kept his office at 289 Broadway, third story, where the transaction in question took place, and that he has received loans on thousands of dollars worth of goods, on which 6 per cent per month was charged and exacted by Mason, who, it is alleged, having no pawnbroker's license, becomes amenable under the stat-ute for a violation of the seury laws. An examination before Justice Bavison will take place to day at the Jef-ferson market police court.

Three men, named Lewis Greener, John Meyers, and Wolf Stlenbergh, were arrested by officer Wilson of the if fteenth ward police, charged with having made an attempt to burglariously enter the gentlemen's furnishing store of Lucinda Loveland, No. 3 Astor place it appears from the evidence that officer Wilson, observing these men beside the front door of the store, approached them for the purpose of finding out what their business was. On going up to the door the officer saw marks of a jumy upon it, as if an attempt at burglary had been made; he then arrosted the prisoners, and conveythem before Justice Brennan, at the Second district pullee court, who committed them for examination. I fteenth ward police, charged with having made an at-

USING A SLUNG SHOT. A man named Michael Larkin was brought before Suchee Breenan yesterday, charged with having assaulted officer Grovenstein, of the Eighteenth ward police, with a slung shot. From the officers statement, it appears that he was attacked by the prisoner while endeavoring to perform his duty. The complainant having occasion to arrest a disorderly character, was sat upon by the prisoner, who struck him a violent blow with the deadly weapon. The efficer, however, succeeded, after a sharp fight, in securing the prisoner, who was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

A man named John Sheely was arrested by officer Piet, of the Third ward police, charged with having attempted to burgisriously enter one of the offices in the American Hotel building, corner of Roadway and Bar-clay street. In the possession of the accused, when arrested, was found a lot of burglars' tools and other in-struments appertaining to the profession. The prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne, who committed him

GRAND LARGENY.

Catharine Brown was strested yesterday by officer of the - ward police, charged on the com filsint of Mrs. Mary Abnew, of 46 Mercer street, with having stolen ladies' wearing apparel, consisting of silk dresses, &c., in all valued at \$100. The property had been left in charge of the complainant by other parties, and the prisener was caught by her in the act of carry-ing off the property. The accused was held to ball in the sum of \$500, to answer the charge of grand larceny before the tourt of General Sessions.

before the Court of General Sessions.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Riley, the alleged accomplice of Patrick Relly, in the late case of highway robbery in Ninth avenue, wa arrested yesterday, and on being conveyed before Justic Brennan, was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge. Bail being forthcoming the accused was liberated from custody.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

A girl, named Catharine Michael, of very questionable character, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$50 and \$20 in money.

a gold watch and chain, valued at \$50, and \$20 in money, the property of lavid Frest, of No. 250 Attorney atreet. The accused was brought before Justice Wood for examination; but the complainant failing to make himself visible, the case was postponed until he can afford his presence at the police court. HACK DRIVERS IN DIFFICULTY.

Sergeants Levoe and McPherson, of the Chief's office ted six back drivers who had boarded the steam arrested six hack drivers who had boarded the steam-boats Commodore and Worcester, and soliciting passen-gers contrary to law. The offenders were taken to the Mayor's office, where four of them were fixed one dollar each for the offence, and the other two five dollars each. Two of the backmen were committed to prison in de-fault of payment.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Be drarge of receiving stolen goods against Abraham Guntz of Rivington street, has been dismissed by Jus-tice Osborne.

Personal Intelligence.

Miss Julia Dan's marriage to Dr. Hayne took place according to the New Orleans papers, at Galveston Texas, at 2 F M., on Saturday, January 20. In the evening she played in the "Hunchback." The Columbus Journal says that Mr. Cox. editor of the Statesman, is an applicant for the office of Secretary of Legation to Spain, and has gone to Washington to press his claims.

press his claims.

ARRIVALS.

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At the St. Nicholas—Hen T C Weight, Albany, I Maynerd, Washington; T Paten, John Young, Mentreal; Hen G S Van Schoenheven, Trey, B Wilson, Albany, W Kelley, Elleralby, Capt C Ferbes, Buffale, A D Gifford, Va, J M Arem, Baltimore; E Davenport, New Orleans.

At the Metropolitan—Hen Joseph Clark, Vermont; G Tegeler and family, New Greends: Hon M Hooper, Boston, Frank Graves, U S A, Daoiel Wolfman, San Francisco; Hon Wm Mason, Mass; Charles Hailowell, Phila; R S William sen, U S A.

son, U.S.A., Annual Charles Hallowell, Philis, R.S. Williamson, U.S. Rudenstein, U.S. N. Hen JagOden Dey, Albanyi, Daniel D. Howard, Paris; Rev D. M. Lerd, States Idland, for B. Brandreth, Sing Sing; Rev. W. H. Brooks, Newark, Del., At the Aster-Hie Excellency Gov. Dutton, of Conn. Col. Taylor, Major Sedgwick, Dr. Merchant, Dr. Beckwich, U.S. A. Tyllor, Major Sedgwick, Dr. Merchant, Dr. Beckwich, U.S. A. P. Henoka, N. J.; Resses Wharton and Massen, Va; Philip Allen, Indy and servent, Providence; G. Minteren and University and Taylor, Philip States V. Pancisco, S. & Chailew, U.S.A., B. R. Middleton, Va.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Tabernacie by E. W. Andrews, Esq., of this city, on the following subject:-"Our Republic-Its Relations to Foreigners and Foreign Nations." The following is a brief sketch

of the lecturer's remarks --The subject which we are going to discuss this even ing, he said, should be approached with the most dis-passionate calmness. The announcement of my thems a sufficient to claim the earnest attention of every Ame-

rican citizen. It is said that the day is approaching when all distinct nationalities will be swallowed up, and we are also told that the brotherhood of man should put an end to these divisions of blood, of lineage and of territory. If this be true, it is idle for us to speak of foreigners and foreign institutions. The impres sion on some minds may be that nationality is nar ow minded, but it must be remembered that ua ions are of heavenly origin just as much as families. It s not geographical position that makes different people Fill up the British channel, and will that make an Eng ishman a Frenchman? God clearly intended that nation each might be brought out and gradually perfected. N people were ever truly great without cherishing the spirit of nationality and cultivating to the highest extent the national genius. If our republic has done any thing worthy of credit it is because she has given ful rious future, it must be by permitting nationality to have the freest and the widest scope. It is absurd to bring alien masses into the same territory and call them

a nation. There must be internal alinity—a living unity among them, otherwise you have a mob, and not a nation. What there is of nobility in our national character and institutions, has not been brought to us from without. You cannot import particute virtues as you would umport a bale of goods. Notwithstanding all the attempts to make this country a Noah's ark, made up of a heterogeneous mass, we are, thank God, a nation still. This is our native land—centaining all that we most tow. To this land we have given our affections, and to it we have given the support of our maturer years. Let men talk as they will about cosmopolitanism—that man who coes not love his own land with a feeding the coes not love his own land with a feeding to the English, or France to the French. It seems to be thought that this country is the common property of all, and thus the foreigner comes here claiming citizenship, not as a favor, but demanding it as a right. Are we not, then, a nation? The subject before us is eminently a practical one. Every year sees an immense amount of foreigners on our shores. It is the exocute of nations. Nothing has ever been seen like it before. They come, for the most part, from powerty, seeking here their daily bread. Here is a phenomenon. No wonder people ask, "What will be the end of all this?" The evil anow are of such a portentious character that they cannot be concealed, and cannot be borne. What do we see in most of the States of the Union? Large masses of men, incapable of any sympathies with us, yet made citizens, and placed on an equality with the sons of the soil. Is it so strange that this should breed strife and blood? Year by year the evil increases, until we see the streets of our cities the scenes of divisions between naturalized citizens and the native born. We see foreigners addressing public meetings as foreigners. We see them appointed to offices, and lately we have seen one sent to a coart of Europe, where he carried with him the prejudies of early life, and, as the red requisition of

republican liberty. The conduct of Rome to this day, in countries where she has the power, is tyrannical and persecuting. If the Romish church has changed her principles, why has not her conduct been changed her principles, why has not her conduct been changed her so not everywhere seek to control the state? In what Roman Catholic countries is their religious toleration? But it is said that Rome here conforms her teachings to the genius of our free institutions. In our own times we have seen her teaching so the genius of our free institutions in our own times we have seen her preaching rebellion even to assassination in the wilds of conought. Her pliancy and suppleness are revealed on every page of her history, while in the gloomy recess of her rhine stands her own iron state rusting in the blood of fifty generations. Her aims are the same here as they have been in other lands. When she was weak, she spoke softly; but now she boldly puts forth her demands. Her present demands, if granted, will be followed by others. What security can we have with a system which teaches intolerance? But let us distinguish between the system and men. The system is bound to immetability, set there age those who are superior to the faith they profess. There is another class (that of the Germans) who come among us altogether disbellering in the doctrines of Christianity. They come among us with the idea that all things ought to be common. Let them gain any ascendancy, and we will yet hear that to be rich is a crime. These anti-Christian theories are not indigenous to our soil. It was the light of Christianity which guided the Pilgrim castward to make the Rock of Plymouth the corner atone of this republic. If our country is now hailed as the tyrant's dread and the patriot's boast, let her thank her which is a statemen much, but let her thank her weriors and statemen much, but let her thank her whings gibts of Christianity more. Now the question for a mass the low the preport of the past is against the same laws of nature which have k

THE FIFE Department.

MESTING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES—THE FIRE LAWS

REPORT THE LEWISLATURE REPORTED A REPARA
TION FROM THE CITY GOVERNMENT DISCOUNTE

NANCED—THE NEW COMMISSIONERS' BILL. A meeting of the representatives of the Fire Depart ent was held last night, at the Stuyvesant Institute o take into consideration the new fire law lately pub shed in the HERALD, and new before the Legislature of

The Fire Department.

the State.

Mr. J. J. Tindale occupied the chair, and John A.

Belcher acted as secretary.

Mr. CHARY opposed the proposed law at some length s some of its features were objectionable. Mr. Jacon L. Millers, the projector of the law, advo-cated its passage. He had been a Fire Warden, and

enew what was wanted by firemen. There were too many accidents occurring similar to the Broadway ca-tastrophe, when so very firemen were killed, to past the matter over lightly. He understood that the bil

the matter over lightly. He understood that the bit was enjectionable on personal grounds, and he asked to withdraw it. This was granted.

Mr. Econom Wards moves that a committee of five persons, practical builders, he appointed to draw up a more per law. He was a butcher, and he thought it nothing more than right that the men who should take this reatter in hand should understand how to spect buildings, and what were real defects. Councilman Chancy was opposed to the proposed law. There has been too much tinkering with the laws governing the department. The bill now before them was only good for a few fellows to get fat and lary offices to the tune of \$2,500 a year. Mr. PRILIP Exce favored the passage of some law, as it was certainly required. The persons appointed on the committee should not all be dremen, as it was well known that a law on this subject would seriously at

fect builders and carpenters, and therefore action might be biassed. The motion was then carried, and Massrs. James L. Miller, W. R. Rockwell, George W. Kennard, James Donahue and John L. Gilliland, were appointed such committee.

Mr. D. Milliker, from a select committee, reported a bill to be submitted to the Legislature. It contains substantially the following provisions:—

1. For the election by the representatives of the Fire Department of five persons, to be designated the Commissioners of the New York Fire Department. The commissioners to be elected on the second Tuesday in May, at such an hour and place as the Representatives may direct.

2. No person shall be eligible who is not an exempt fireman and an ex-member of the department to certify to the Common Council the names of the persons elected as such commissioners, and the Council to confirm the same.

as ruch commissioners, and the Council to confirm the same.

3. The Commissioners to appoint a secretary, at a salary not exceeding \$500 per annum.

4. It is the duty of the Commissioners to inquire into all applications for the organization of the companies, and if a sproved by them, such approval simil be certified to the Council through the Chief Engineer, for confirmation. No fire companies to be organized unless approved by the Commissioners.

5. It shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to present to said Commissioners the names of all persons applying to be firenen, and of all persons expelled or resigned from the Department; and all the same being approved by them, they shall certify such approval to the Chief Engineer, who shall thereupen return the same to the Commo Council for approval.

all the same being approved by them, they shall cert'y such approval to the Chief Engineer, who shall there upon return the same to the Common Council for approval.

6. The said Commissioners shall have cognizance of all complaints against firemen for rictous or disorderly conduct at fires, or slarms of fires, or for violation of any of the State or city laws, respecting the firemen of the city of New York. They shall diligently inquire into the same, and if the parties so charged shall be proved guilty. the said Commissioners shall have power to any end or remove and firemen, subject to the approval of the Common Council.

7. The said Commissioners may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the performance of their duties, not inconsistent with the laws of the State or city of New York, or of the United States.

8. The Common Council shall design a fre cap and badge, one of which shall be wern by every freman when on duty as such, and they shall pass such ordinances as may be requisite to prevent the approach of persons other than firemen or policemen to the ricinity of fires.

9. Any person who shall falsely represent any of the members of the Fire Department of the city of New York, or who shall maliciously, with intent to deceive, use, or imitate any of the signs, fire caps, hadges, signals, or devices adopted and used by the Fire Department shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than three months.

10. Nothing in this act shall deprive the Common Council of the city of New York of any power now vested in them over the firemen of said city.

11. This act shall take edect immediately, and the first election of Commissioners provided for therein shall take place on the second Tuesday of May next.

Mr. Jons A Sarra was opposed in 500 to this bill. The evil now affliciting the Fire Department is the political influences that surround it. It is well known that politica is the curse of the Department is the political influence that surround it. It is well known that politica is

At a large meeting of citizens held at Carmen's Buildings, No. 1,088 Broadway, January 30, the following pre-

amble and resolutions were unanimously adopted — The inhabitants of the Island of Manhattan were in the habit of thinking the small point of land at its most demand for a city, until the great Clinton stamped upon the thought of bis time, that this island was to be the commercial city of the Western hemisphere.

The progress to that great end has been more rapid than even be supposed, and far greater than his com-peers imagined when they put the "backside" of the City Hall south of Chambers street. This was done, however, before the waters of Lake Frie and the Atlantic were united, and long before the iron horse had commenced his untold speed, and exhibited his incompre-bensible power and bottom. These great achievements are realized at the time the commercial world is looking to our island, and making it the centre for the world's commercial axis to revolve upon; and the time has fully come in which the inhabitants of the city of New York

must make ready for its full accomplishment.

The mere point of the island is not the place for its

The mere point of the irland is not the place for its great metropolitan power, its city edifices, its city government. These should be more central, and upon an enlarged scale, commensurate with the demands of the connercial city of the United States.

The projectors of Madieon square were not unmindful of the necessity of a change of location in some of our public buildings, for, in laying out this square, containing seven acres of land, a great portion of it belonging to the city, they caused the right to have it used for public buildings reserved, and the whole square is now at the disposition of the city for any public building it may erect upon it.

The progress of the city, in a very few years, will interface the whole island with populous streets and avenue, and place upon its surface reservoirs and parks.

teriace the whole island with populous streets and avenues, and place apon its surface reservoirs and parks which shall make the whole accessible, and a citizenship the pride of all who dwell within its borders.

We, a portion of the citizens of New York, deeming the precessing views just and timely, have assembled together to give them a more formal approval, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cordially approve the suggestion of his Honor the Mayor, that a City Hall should be built in a more central position of the city than that which it now occupies.

Resolved, That measures should be immediately adopted by those in pewer to erect upon Madison square a City Hall, sufficiently large for the city government, leaving the present city Hall for the better accommodation of the various courts of the city and county, and prhaps also those of the general government.

Resolved, That the distance of the present City Hall from the centre of population imposes an ouerous, unequal, and unjust tax, in time and money, upon a great portion of the people, especially upon all the industrious class of tax payers residing in the upper wards of the city.

class of tax payers residing in the upper wards of the city.

Resolved, That we shall look with especial interest, independent of all party considerations, to the action of all the members of our present city government in regard to this paramount question.

Resolved, That immediate action would give an impetue to labor in the various forms of mechanical industry throughout the upper wards of the city.

Resolved, That it is time our municipal government should be relieved from the imputation of fortering the interests of neighboring communities, whose inhabitant, enriched in our midst, pay nothing into the city treasury, to the prejudice of our own citizens, who are so heavily taxed.

avily taxed, fleeolved, That we recommend our fellow-citizens to ill meetings and pass resolutions in relation to the sub-ct of building the City Hall in Madison square.

The Sunday Liquor Law in Brooklyn.

Before Justice Histohley and a Jury.

Jan. 31 — The City of Brooklyn against Edward C critic.—The defendant in this case, is the keeper of the King's County Hotel, corner of South Seventh street and First street, in the Eastern district, formerly Williams burg, and the complaint was brought to recover \$50 penalty for a breach of the city ordinance, in selling pirituous liquors on Sunday the 21st January.

The defendant put in a special answer, setting up that

he was, under the State law, a licensed hotel keeper, and authorized, by virtue of his license, to sell to boarders and travellers; that the city had no power to deprive him, by a municipal ordinance, of that right, which he

and fravellers, that the city had no power to deprive him, by a municipal ordinance, of that right, which he had exercised since the year 1838, and that another complaint, for the same offence was pending.

The jury were empanselled, and—
Gilleer Charles Front aworn—His deposed that he was present on Sanday week, and saw liquors sold and money received by Mr. Neville, as a two men whom he have drink there; they both lived in the city of Williamsburg; the liquor was drank in the house.

Cross examined—He was cent by the Mayor, was a policeman, resided in the old portion of Brooklyn, the house was large brick building, just opposite the Peckelly ierry, and there was a very extensive livery stable connected with it, he drank there himself that day; was there about five minutes; could not say positively where the men he saw drink resided; did not see Mr. Neville there at all, did not castion the people that it was contrary to law, as the Mayor had not told him to do so the did not had for Mr. Neville he house was very orderly. For the defence, Mr. Neville a license was put in, expiring, as expressed upon its face, the third Monday in January, and Mr. Gideon G. Austin was called. He had been a marchael and constable in Williamsburg for the last fourteen years; knew the King's County Hotel, as kept by Mr. Neville, for sixteen years; the defendant did a very extensive livery stable business: was there to funday week and was refused liquor; as several other refused, did not see the last witness, nor anything paid for weathere times during the day.

Mr. Gook, for the defendant, argued for his right to sell to fravellers. The license expired a few days before, but under the excluse law was good till May, and the consolidation act provided no means of new-vige it before. The ordinance too, conflicted with the flast law.

hav. The Corporation Counsel having replied, the Justice briefly left the facts to the jury, who, after about ten musules deliberation, returned a rectict for the defrustant.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

English Opera at the Broadway. English opera seems to have taken up its home at the troadway. For three weeks the management have been considered the best English representative of the charac-ter, no such musical success as this has ever been achieved at any of our theatres. Louisz Pyne has rea dered the piece more popular than any of her predeces

sors, with perhaps the single exception to which we have alluded. It is true that the opers itself has always been a sini first produced it at the Theatre de la Velle, in Rome, where, notwithstanding the light and sours time trivial character of its music, it had an im mense run. Its popularity soon extended all over Europe, and the first successes of some of the greatest names on the Italian lyrical stage were achieved in it. In 1832, Malibran won her way to fame mainly through its instrumentality; her performances under Laurent, during her brilliant tour through Italy, being princi-pally confined to the Concentola and the Gassa Ladra The vast extent of notes embraced in these two compositions, enabled her to display the full resources of her voice and style, and nothing could be more natural or sharming than her appearance and action in the homely garb of the herome action in the homely garb of the herome. One of the best Cenerentolar, however, who has ever appeared on the italian stage, is confessedly Alboni. Few that have heard that admirable singer can forget the impression which she made here in the part. Her sweet and finely which she made here in the part. Her sweet and finely rounded tones and brilliant fioriture were in this, as, indeed, in most other of Rossini's pieces, displayed to the greatest advantage. She seemed, in fact, to reve in the enjoyment with which the light, cheerful and

sparkling character of the music inspired her. The English version of this opera, although to the taste of the hypercritical to some extent suigarized by its superfluity of mechanical tricks and transformations legitimate enough, one would suppose, in a fairy piece—bas, for the very reason that has of sudel the fastidious, become all the more popular with the general public. Few will forget the extraordinary run which of Mrs. Austin, who was both a delightful singer and an excellent actress. She gave us a foretaste of what Kaglish opera might be rendered in a more alranced state of English art. Mrs. Wood subsequently played this part with considerable success; but with a fine voice, the had but a limited knowledge of music, and failed in imparting to the character the It has been reserved for Miss Pyno at once to revive the pleasant someonies with which our recollections of the first of these excellent singers are associated, and to make the fortunes of the Broadway management by the additional popularity which she has imparted to the

The house last night was, as usual, densely crowded, although the opera has had such a long spell. We be lieve that this is to be the last week of its performan as the management have several new pieces to produce. We cannot understand the policy of changing an operawhich continues to draw, as this is doing, for pieces that may fall short of it in attraction. The management will, we apprehend, be glad to revise their decision in regard to it. Another week of "Cindercila" will, we are certain, pay better than any variation in the programme, although, as in the case of the pieces in preparation, it may have the advantage of novelty to recommend it.

The Wreck of the British Bark Argyle-Ten

Lives Lost.

The worst fears regarding the fate of the five men seen on the bowsprit of the bank Argyle, wreckel at Squan Inlet, have been confirmed. Out of eleven souls on board, but one succeeded in reaching the shore aliva. He is one of the seamen. The captain, his officers, with the balance of the crew, and a passenger, ten in all, have perished, and the vessel gone to pieces.

Neilson yesterday morning, is the latest from the

Loro Brancis, Jan. 31, 1856.

I will send the man who was saved as soon as possible.

I came from the wreck last night. She has all gone to

A portion of the cargo, consisting of 450 tons of iron, was consigned to R. Irvin, and insured here. There were also 100 casks of ale consigned to Reason &

Interesting Political Items.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

[From the Albany Register, Jan. 21.]

PRANT—SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-NINTH OBTRICT—THE APRELIES PARTY TRICKPHANT—VERDICT AGAINST MR. SPECIAL AS APRELIES CHOSEN TO THE RENATE IN PLACE OF MYRON B. CLARK.

Livingston County
Livingston County
Majority for Goodwin

78 Springwater
180

Goodwin's majority in the district is about 2,000.

It is evident the people of the Twenty minth district have a very poor opinion of fusion of the remnants of the old parties under the lead of radicalism. They much prefer fam's ways and principles. It needs not the voice of a prophet to warn all who have a regard for their hereafter to look well to what they do. There is no rafely but in Americanism no ware reliance but on true American sentiments to which the Twenty-uinth district have given ulterance. There is not a district in the whole State that will not give a like utterance whenever an opportunity occurs.

In the Journal of last evening is published a call for a causus of the members of the legislature, "for the purpose of nominating a candidate, to be supported by them for the office of United States Senator, on Tuesday, the 6th of February next." Considering that "Nam's" man from the Twenty minth district examous arrive by that time, does not this appear to be rushing matters a little? Or it may be that it is expected that "Sam's" men are not desired there as all.

We are requested by the Hon. Mr. Stanton, of Monros, to state that the representations by the correspondents of certain New York papers, to the effect that he will vote for Mr. Swanger, to the effect that he will vote for Mr. Swanger, to the effect that he will vote for Mr. Swanger and the sum of the section on that subject will be.

It is understood the Evening Journal has no news from the Twenty minth district. The result of the election there will be despatched in the most summary meaner in the brueferst possible paragraph.

The Solomona are around. On Monday the New York 7 more gave Mr. Swand The votes for Senator in the Assembly, and yesterday it gravely announced that there would be no acrives opposition in either house to his resection.

Wish's Chanck Of Electron in virial and the description of the substitution of correspondent of Mr. Chance to he is a subject of the section of the substitution of correspondent of Mr. Chance to his

WISE'S CHANCE OF ELECTION IN VINGINIA.

WIRE CHANCE OF ELECTION IN VIRIOUAL.
The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati
Times says.—
You may set it down as a certain thing that Henry A.
Wies will be defeated in the spring, as a candidate for
Governor of Virginia. I conversed to-day with a gentleman who has lately visited thirty-two counties of the
State, and in all of them he found traces of "Sam," and
he observed that Mr. Wise's friends were completely
direcuraged. It is not yet known who the American
candidate will be. A convention will be held next month
to nominate a State ticket.

PROBERTING STATE COURTS PRON NATURALIZING

On the 50th oil, a holl was presented in the House of Representatives of Massachusette, prohibiting the courts of the commonwealth from issuing maturalization papers. A similar was introduced in the legislature of New Jersey on the 50th oil. This bill simply makes it unlawful for any court in this Main to receive the declaration from any foreigner of his intent on to become a citizen of the United States, or to grant to any foreigner a continuation.

THE ANYL NERRANGA RESOLUTIONS IN NEW JERSEY, The joint recoivings, requesting the New Jersey Senators and representatives in Compress to vote for a re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise, came up in the Motion on the 50th bit, and after some debate were lost.

HARMONT AMONG THE ENOW NOTHINGS IN NEW

HARMONY AMONG THE ENOW NOTHINGS IN NEW HANDSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Boston Bee says:—The cry has been, among the friends of the administration, that discipling has commerced to show itself in our ranks, and that before many weeks the whole American army would be describeded, I wish some such croakers could have been present at our convention on the 305h. Thus convention was, as you are aware, called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor in place of lies, John Moore, who was inelligible. As a unanisation vote was given to allow the nominations to be made public, I will give you the state of the ballot.

373 Ralph Metcalf, of Newport.

556.
Sectioning.